TO THE FRONT.

Secretary Wilson Greatly Im

pressed By Our Progress.

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS.

Their Privilege to Furnish Spring

Lamb to the North. Excellent

Dairies But Not Enough

of Them.

A dispatch from Washington says

he secretary of agriculture returned

Wednesday morning from a visit to

South Carolina, where he has studied

the conditions of agriculture and of

truck gardening along the coast, the

manufacturing industries, the tea cul-

ture, the agricultural college of South

Carolina and other matters of interest.

that South Carolina is making rapid progress in all these directions. The

armers are learning how to take better

care of their soil, how to fertilize and

cultivate it with more profit. The di-

versification of crops has not extended

so far as it should or so far as it very

soon will, but the people are gradually

The State manufactures about one

third of the cotton produced, and the

most striking development of South

Carolina is perhaps found in that direc-

tion. Home enterprise, and to a great

extent, home capital, has been utilizing

the great rivers of the State in the

manufacture of cotton through electric

appliances. Wires extend from the

rivers as far as 14 miles, up to the tops

of the hills, where healthy conditions

are found and great factories costing as

much as a million dollars are located.

This work is going on and will continue

to progress until the State manufac-

tures all the raw cotton produced with-

in its limits. Eighteen years ago, when the attention of the South Caro-

lina people was drawn to the manufac-

ture of cotton, \$380,000 was paid to

labor. Now the State is paying

\$6,000,000 annually, which is about two-fifths of all the manufacturing of

the southern State along cotton lines.

The secretary said that with little exception white labor is being used in

the mills. In the city of Charleston

the experiment of colored labor is be-

ing tried and it is hoped the plan will-

succeed. It is still an open question,

great interest. He said that other cot-

ton manufacturers will have to take

note of the progress being made along

wever, and is being t

working to that end.

In an interview the secretary said

WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899.

# IN A CORNER.

Gen. Luna's Army Surrounded by the Americans.

THE FILIPINOS FIGHT HARD.

Otis Pushing the Fighting While Filipinos Seem to be Wavering.

Prisoners. Food Sup-

No Surrender of Spanish

plies Captured.

Advices from Manila say that Maj. Gen. MacArthur has carried San Tomas after encountering a strong resistance. Brig. Gen. Hale moved on the enemy's right and Brig. Gen. Wheaton attacked the left in a daring charge, in which Col. Summers with a part of the Oreyon and Minnesota regiments and a gun of the Utah battery, took Moasim, on the right, resting four miles from San Fernando. The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro and it is expected they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel forces in the province of Panpanga is

concentrating.

It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurrection and are likely to assume a neutral attitude. It seems as though Gen. Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter. The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advan-

The insurgents expected them to advance on Balinag by way of Quinga and had furrowed the entire country beyond Quinga with the strongest entrenchments. Instead of taking this course Gen. MacArthur swung toward San Tomas, the route to which was almost unprotected. Gen. Lawton brought his brigade in against Balsuam from the southeast, covering the line of retreat of the rebels toward the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had always counted. Gen. Lawton captured 50,000 bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established

by the rebels. The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessels steamed to the port nearest Dagupan. Fearing to land, they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying that they were authorized to exchange 15,000 Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners. A reply was received from or Mabini, Aguinaldo's prime minister, which was dated April 28, and which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of the exchange of prisoners.

In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of Gen. MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando, fighting desperately at long range, after running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery. The movement commenced at half past 5 in the morning. Gen. Hale's brigade, consisting of five Gatlings, under the command of Maj. Young of the Sixth artillery, two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, the First Nebraska regiment and the First South Dakota regiment advanced along the road a few miles west of the railroad line.

Gen. Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieut. Naylor of the Utah light artillery, mounted on hand cars, pushed ahead the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible. The country traversed proved the worst yet encoun tered, miles of marshes and many unfordable streams delaying the advance materially. Both brigades met with resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near San Tomas, which is about eight kilometres from Apalit. The center span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river and the rebels had only left a small force to check Gen. Wheaton, their main body lining the strong trenches in front of Gen.

Although the attacking force poured a very heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking when Maj. Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover. Gen. Wheaton in the meantime tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track.

So soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment, the rebels regained their courage and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour in the face of the American volleys and a ripid-fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana regiment. Then a general scramble ensued, most of the enemy boarded trains that were in readiness, and the others taking the road to San Fernando, after burning the villages of San Tomas and Minalin.

About noon Gen. Wheaton crossed broken bridge, cleared the stragglers out of the villages and advanced toward San Fernando, Gen. Hale effecting a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a bridge. Our loss up to that hour was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana killed, and Capt. Albrecht three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the South Dakota, wounded. The enemy's loss was very

After a short rest the advance was but half an hour later the firemen stumcontinued, Gen. Wheaton encountering | bled over her body in another room, the first series of entrenchments near which was filled with smoke. All ef-San Fernando. The rebels now opened a hot fire.

sas was wounded, one lieutenant was her daughter. killed and four were wounded while leading four companies of the Kansas regiment to outflank the enemy. Gen. Hale pushed along the road, flanking the culture of tobacco in the Eastern the trenches. More than 100 sick and part of the State. He proposes to matter. He explained that the docuwounded men from Gen. Laston's bri make some experiment with the plant ments were compilations of facts and tribe now numbers only 312 full bloods. gade were brought from Malolos by last on his farm at Trenton. He has about figures taken from the debates in the Une hundred and eight have died of night's train. The heat is unbearable. sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. national house and senate and calling smallpox.

### A SPARTANBURG SCANDAL.

Two Lawyers and a Revenue Officer Mixed Up In It.

The Spartanburg correspondent of The State says: It has been currently reported here

for some time that there were irregularities going on in the commissioner's office of W. Smith Thomason, and that the United States government was conducting an investigation. For prudential reasons, at the request of the government's agents, nothing has been said about the matter in print. There was certain evidence the government desired which would probably not have been obtained after a public exposition. Judge Thomason, his former law partner, C. P. Sims, and a United States revenue officer, Alex. Robison, are all involved. The matter came to a focus Wednesday when Judge Brawley, in the United States courts at Greenville, ordered a rule to issue against C. P. Sims to show cause why he should not be disbarred from practice in that court. It is understood that all three parties will be indicted in a common charge for conspiracy to defraud the sovernment. They would get up bogus cases against imaginary people, and most damaging testimony would be given, Sims acting as defendant's attorney and Robison prosecuting. By some means the bogus accounts for fees, etc., were

suspected and an investigation followed. Sims came here from Union about 15 months ago and formed a partnership with W. S. Thomason for the practice of law. For a time they seemed to prosper, but it has been known for some time that something was wrong. Thomason was at one time the most influential man in this county, and held the office of Probate Judge eight years. He is well connected, having married a sister of Prof. N. F. Walker, of Cedar Springs. The government officials say they have a strong case and that before it is over the famous old Barrett conspiracy will be a small affair in com-

DEMOCRATS CARRY BALTIMORE.

### They Carry the City by Nine Thousand Majority.

One of the most exciting eampaigns n the history of Baltimore resulted Wednesday in a Democratic landslide. Thomas G. Hayes was elected mayor by nearly 9,000 majority over William second branch of the city council, and James H. Smith, for comptroller, were chosen by practically the same figures. In addition to these candidates at large. the Democrats elected all of their candidates for the second bench of the city council, and 18 of 24 members of

the first branch. Wednesday's election is the first under the charter for Baltimore city adopted by the legislature last year. Under its provisions the municipal election are held in May so as to divorce as far as possible municipal politics from states and national issues. It also changes the term of the mayor from two to four years, the terms of the comptroller and president of the second branch of the ity council being for a like period.

All of the candidates elected Wednesday will assume the offices on the third Wednesday in November next. There are several theories being advanced by Republican leaders and others to account for the surprising result of Wednesday's contest, but the one most generally accepted is that those Republicans who do not endorse Malster administration, instead of staying away from the polls, voted the straight Democratic ticket. The city was wild with excitement Wednesday night, but the best of feeling prevaied.

Goy. Ellerbe Very Sick. The State says Gov. Ellerbe returned

to Columbia from Summerville on Wednesday. The governor had a couch in the comfortable car, and Dr. Babcock, who came with him, stated that he had stood the trip remarkably well considerng all things. The governor is pitifuly emaciated and is as weak as a child, out he is bright, cheerful and hopeful. That he is a very sick man all his riends realize. He was tenderly lifted from the coach and placed in an invalid's chair, being taken thus to the hospital carriage in waiting. Then he was taken at once to the executive mansion. On his way to the carriage the governor raised his hat to several gentlemen at the station whom he reconized. Dr. Babcock says at Summerville the hotel people did everything in their power to make things pleasant for the sick man, out, notwithstanding all, the governor did not improve.

A Chicago Tragedy.

Mrs. Augusta Styles, after waiting two hours in a dark recess of a hallway at the entrance to Wallet's hall. Burlington street and North avenue, Chicago Thursday afternoon, shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Catherine Schultz. Mrs. Schultz was to attend a meeting of the Martha Washington Frau-Verein, which was held in the hall, and the daughter lay in wait for her until she came. Five shots were fired, three taking effect. Mrs. Styles, who is 35 years old, said she was driven to the act by her mother's revealing a closed chapter of her early life to Mrs. Styles' laughter, 16 years of age. The child's parents were not regularly married and Mrs. Schultz is said to have disclosed this fact to her grand child. The matricide has been arrested.

Valued Jewels More Than Life. The house of Mrs. Joanna Davern of Cortland, N. Y., caught fire Wednesday morning and before the firemen arrived Mrs. Davern was carried forcibly from an upper room by a neighbor while trying to save some important papers. She was not seen to return to the house, forts to revive her were unavailing. She

Tillman and Tobacco.

A Boston Man Accused or Disloyalty to This Country.

SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT

Members of the Administration Regard the Matter as Seditious and Disgraceful.

One of the subjects discussed at the Cabinet at its meeting last Wednesday in Washington was the circulars which were mailed to the troops at Manila criticising the Philippine policy of the government and advising the volunteers whose term of service is about to expire not to reenlist. A member of the cabinet in speaking of the matter said that Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who is believed to have been largely instrumental in the preparation and sending out of these assisting an insurrection against the subject to a term of imprisonment or a heavy fine or both. The law, which, t is said, has been violated is Section ,334 of the Revised Statutes, which is

"Every person who incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebelion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by both of such punishments; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any

office under the United States." What action, if any, will be taken in the matter has not been determined but it is said that the government is disposed to regard the acts of Mr. Atkinson as those of a person without any proper conception of the gravity of the offence committed and the government may not at this time, take action against Mr. Atkinson and his assist-

The postmaster general stated at the cabinet meeting that he had ordered the circulars stopped at San Francisco. I'. Malster, Republican, the present in- | Mr. Atkinson's alleged action as sediticumbent, while his running mates, ous and disgraceful, and it is not im-Skipwith Wilmer, for president of the probable that, if repeated, prompt and

energetic action will be taken. STOPPED IN THE MAILS.

The postmaster general has directed the postmaster at San Francisco to take out of the mails for Manila three pamphlets issued by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, vice president of the anti-Imperialistic League. This order does not apply to the circulation of the pambalets by mail in this country, but bars their dispatch from this country to the Philippines, discontent and even mutiny among the soldiers being stated by the department to be the design of these publications. The three pamphlets are specifically described and in no circumstances are they to be forwarded by mail to the Philippines.

The three pamphlets, copies of which have been prohibited in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the following titles "Criminal Aggression By Whom?" "The Cost of a National Crime" and "The Heli of War and Its Penalties."

These, unless something should develop to necessitate further action may be circulated through the mails within this country. According to Mr. Atkinson's own statement, as reported, a large number of the pamphlets have been sent out. The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the war department, whose authorities were greatly exercised, with a suggestion that some action be taken. It is thought that there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the San Francisco offices, but if a few should, the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress

WHY THEY WERE STOPPED. Postmaster General Emery Smith nade this statement to the Associated

"These pamphlets actually incite to mutiny and it would be utterly unjustifiable to permit their circulation among the soldiers in the Philippines. Their circulation is a movement to induce the soldiers to disobey orders and in effect to embarrass and resist the government in whose service they are engaged. Their circulation, except in the mails for the Philippines, is not interfered with, because, in being sent to Manila, they are destined for soldiers fighting our battles; but in this country the efforts to incite to mutiny could have no

"Not only are they designed to incite to mutiny the American soldiers in those islands, but also to foment and encourage insurrection on the part of the Filipinos themselves. Such seditious literary work as that now stopped might have an effect on the forces we are now dealing with that would be incalculably to their advantage and certainly would tend to stimulate and strengthen their already weakening opposition. The law covering the case is ample. What action might be takenand the offence is of the gravest character-is not to be discussed. I do not believe there is any intention to prosecute Mr. Atkinson as the matter now stands. The authority to do so, however is plain. He not only attacks the president and the government in the most virulent language and disputes the national policy but also calls on the American troops to defy the government. Certainly this government is empowered to stop or check, as it sees fit, the circulation of these seditious publications."

EDWARD ATKINSON'S STATEMENT. Hon. Edward Atkinson, vice president of the imperialist league of died at nine o'clock. It is supposed city, was shown the Washington disal had directed that certain pamphlets were interred at Arlington cemetery earth become one. prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken | Wednesday with military honors. from the mails to Manila. Mr. Atkin-Senator Tillman has been studying son said he had received no direct com-

A SERIOUS CHARGE. attention to points overlooked in de-

"By the action of the senate," Mr. Atkinson continued, "these compila-tions were published as senate docu-Kentucky Honors Both Confederments and they are now public documents of the United States. Therefore any action taken toward keeping them out of the mails would imply that the congressional record and official documents of the United States are unsuitable to be sent to efficers of the volunteer regiments now in Manila, whose term of service has expired and whose return to this country is demanded by officials of certain states who say that the men are entitled to their dis-"It is said that the dispatch of these

pamphlets from this country to the Philippine Islands is barred least they should create discontent and even mutiny among the soldiers; that being stated by the department to be the design of these publications. DEDICATED TO MCKINLEY. "There are two pamphlets only. The first edition of the first, printed in November, was dedicated to President

McKinley, in support of his statement that forcible annexation would be criminal aggression. The facts and figures given in that pamphlet as a whole were made the frequent subjects of debate in the house of representatives irculars, was unquestionably guilty of and the senate during the session and the pamphlet as a whole was finally authority of the United States and was printed by order of the senate as senate decument No. 62.

"The second pamphlet was issued late in February, when it appeared that acts of criminal aggression were being committed in the Philippine islands. In that pamphlet certain facts and statements were submitted to the attention of the senate and were the subject of debate, and that ramphlet, again, by order of the senate, was printed as a senate document. I have a copy of No. 62, and have sent for a copy of the

"These pamphlets were, on April 24 and 25, addressed by me to Admiral George Dewey, President Schurman, Professor Worcester, Gen. H. G. Otis, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Miller, and the correspondent of ar American illustrated weekly in Manila. None others to my knowledge, have been sent to any one else. I desired to send them to other officers, and, for that purpose, notified the war department of my intention, and asked for a list that would give me the names. If it is unlawful for a citizen of the United States to compliment other citizens in Manila by sending Members of the administration regard which have been printed by order of lic docthe United States senate as pu ter at that exact point, which requires

Scores England and America.

no comment from me.'

non-combatants, who have to choose can hardly exist, while children die like and bleeding, from its shores any inso-

Mrs. Stevenson's letter concludes as them. follows: "Chief Justice Chambers has bombarded villages; the exodus of pan- | bloody drama. ic-stricken people rushing hither and thither, shells bursting everywhere, the cries of bed-ridden and helpless wounded people burning alive in their blazing houses, women in the pangs of childbirth, mangled children crawling on the sands, the sea before them and the bush behind. And we read that the woods also were shelled. Who is to be held accountable for these deeds that disgrace both England and Ameri-

Destructive Prairie Fire.

Definite reports show hundreds of thousands of dollars damage by prairie fires in various parts of South Dakota. In Sanborn county several dozen farmers lost everything. From Jerauld county comes a like story. South of Armour a large number of farmers were burned out. In northern Brule and southern Buffalo counties nearly three ownships were burned over. Nearly 3,000 head of cattle was lost. Damage in these two counties will amount to thousands, and it is reported two men lost their lives. Near Castelwood, Mrs. Erickson was was burned to death while trying to save some horses.

One of the hottest discussions ever heard in the Pittsburg Presbytery took place at the meeting of that body at Swissvale, Pa., Wednesday, during which Rev. A. D. Carlile, pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, declared that lynching under certain conditions was justifiable and declared that under certain circumstances, owing to the slow process of Southern law, he would cheerfully pull the rope. Finally a mild substitute condemning mob law without specifyidg any particular section of the country was adopted.

Gen. Hampton's House Burned. The home of General Wade Hampton, in the suburbs of Columbia, was burned

at an early hour Wednesday morning. There was no insurance on the property, and a fine library containing about six thousand volumes was lost. In attempting to save a dog, the general was scorched about the face. Among his papers were several hundred unanswered letters from persons in all parts of the

Our Soldier Dead The bodies of 252 of the soldier dea

Almost Exterminated. Chief Keokuk, of the Sac Fox Indi-

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

ate and Federal Heroes

BY A HANDSOME MONUMENT.

Represented in the In-

scription.

Chickamauga Park was dedicated Wednesday afternoon with imposing cerehis staff and other prominent Kentuckians left the city for the park, and | they turn a blind eye to it and wait for promptly at 2 o'clock the exercises be- | a new lynching in the South to renew

The preliminary portion of the pro-Major Thomas H. Hays of the Kentucky commission, in an eloquent address then formally tendered the monument to Governor Bradley. Following gracefully unveiled the shaft. Governor Bradley next formally ac-

cepted the monument and transferred is to the government. GOVERNOR BRADLEY SPEAKS.

Governor W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, said in part: Many monumonts have been erected

upon battlefields of this republic, but it has remained for Kentucky to be the first of all the states with tender and motherly devotion, to erect a blended monument to all her sons; a monument that carries with it and upon it complete reconciliation of all contending passions.

This shaft is dedicated, not alone to those who died on this and surrounding fields, but to the gallant survivors who, when the frowning clouds of war were dispelled by the bright sunshine of peace, returned to then omes to repair broken fortunes, and are today numbered among the best and most distinguished sons of the commonwealth. "Kentucky has evinced no partiality in this evidence of loving remembrance them documents in a private edition, It carries with it no heart-burning, no jealousy, no invidious distinction. It is not an emblem of honor to the victor

uments. I am content to leave the mat- and reproach to the vanvuished, but an equal tribute to the worth of all. In future, the descendants of chivalrous Confederates may proudly gaze upon it realizing that the state has honored Robert Louis Stevenson's widow has their ancestors, and that, although written a letter to the Westminister Ga- their cause was lost, their heroism is zette from Funchal, Madeira, of the revered and their memories perpetuatbombardment of Samoan villages by the ed. And the sons of the brave men English and American warships. Mrs. | who fought on the other side may look Stevensonsays: "President McKinley upon it with equal pride, feeling that it allowed no firing on Cuban towns un- fitly commemorates the gallant deeds less they gave active cause of offense, of their illustrious ancesto:s, who preand Commodore Watson was ordered served the nation from destructian. not to attack undefended Spanish cities. May it endure forever, standing guard Does the president keep his humanity over victor and vanquished, with the for civilized countries alone?" Mrs. | statue that surmounts it, in one hand Stevenson declared that the Samoan holding the torch of liberty shedding villages are inhabited in time of war by abroad its benign rays, in the other grasping the sword, emblematical of the between the shells of the warships and strength of one people, ready and anx-"taking to the bush." Under such ious at all times to uphold the integrity conditions, she says, delicate women of one country, and to drive, wounded

lent foe that shall ever dare invade "And now, after the mists of prejubeen represented as saying in a letter-to | dice have been torn from our eyes, and his brother: 'I never was happier.' He | we are enabled to see the bright stars must be a person singularly devoid of of truth and reason which shine beimagination if he never pictured to him- | youd all can plainly divine the senti-

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR. "That the Union should have been

opposed them, but never surpassed, and | be found. their heroic bravery and suffering entitle them to the admiration of all man-"There could be no more convincing evidence of the righteous termination of that great struggle than the present signally find their way into print. One grandeur and power of the republic-to-

workshop and granary of the globe. "No sane man would revive the institution of slavery, for the heroic blood of our Negro troops has obliterated every lingering regret of the master, and proclaimed, in unmistakable language, that the liberty of 1899 is better than the slavery of 1861.

"The monument dedicated today may, in the rush of years, crumble and fall into dust, but around the summits of Lookout and Missionary ridge, like gathering mists, shall remain forever the memories of these historic fields. and in every heart shall be a monument of love and strength and patriotism, which will perpetuate, through all coming time, the glories of that great con-

"Looking into the future, may not the fond hope be indulged that in the end our country may, in all things, be deliberate, just and wise. That our of the guards were wounded. The prisflag may wave in triumph, feared by tyrants, in every land and on every sea; acao. that beneath its folds shall gather the oppressed of every clime, and the slave struggling beneath the load of oppression feel his chains grow lighter, his heart leap with joy and hail its colors | the postal laws and sentenced to eighas a deliverance; that nations, which teen months in the Ohio penitentiary. have been bitten by the serpent of ra-pacity and conquest, shall look upon its McKinley on account of ill health folds and be healed as those who, with of the prisoner. It is presumed faith, looked upon the brazen serpent | that he will return to his home in Sparthat was lifted up in the wilderness. | tanburg. God grant that ours shall be the victory of enlightenment and liberty, the triumph of right over might, of justice brought from the battlefields of Cuba ty and oppression, until empires shall Senator Tillman's private secretary

> MONUMENT ACCEPTED. The monument was accepted for the government by General H. V. Boynton. president of the Chickamauga-Chatta-

Following General Boynton's address the band played the "Star Spangled Rapper" and the waying of flags and killed.

Himalyas, was thrown from a precipice history of Calhoun, which will be prepared under its direction.

with an aggregate loss by deaths of 19,159, being a percentage of 6 8. gled Banner," amid the waving of flags | and killed.

and the cheering of the assembled throng and the exercises ended. The monument, which is one of the

handsomest at Chickamauga, was erect- How the Filipinos Are Murdered by ed to the memory of Kentuckians who wore both the blue and the gray, and both sides are equally represented in the

SENSIBLE TALK.

On Which Both Sides in the How the Negroes Can Put a Stop to Lynching.

tess of the provocation for the exercise of summary justice, Northern papers as beautiful granite mouument a rule take it as a text for violent deerected by the state of Kentucky in | nunciation of the white people of the South. They display an absolute and careless ignorance of the conditions in monies. At noon Governor Bradley, this section. When similar causes produce similar lynchings in the North, their slanders of this section. Such being the common attitude of the ran off from the hospital and went ahead gram consisted of masic-one of the Northern papers, the finding of a with the scouts. And, you bet, I did numbers being 'My Old Kentucky marked exception is worth comment. not cross the ocean for the fun there Home"-and an impressive invocation. The Pittsburg Post seems to have an was in it, so the first one I found, he editor, who is not a hypocrite, who has | was in a house, down on his knees fancommon sense and who knows some- ning a fire, trying to burn the house, thing about conditions in the South. Consequently his writings on Souththis address Miss Christine Bradley, ern lynchings are very different from fire, which he did. I got his knife, and the governor's beautiful daughter, those of a vast majority of his Forthern another jumped out of the window and journalistic brothers. Here are two ran, and I brought him to the ground paragraphs from a recent editorial in like a jackrabbit. I killed seven that the Pittsburg Post:

brings the colored people of the locality involved under the ban. There will cruelties involved in lynching until the colored people take up the matter, and instead of screening, aid in bringing to prompt punishment those of their race who commit outrages upon white women. That they appear unwilling to do under some infatuation of race obli-

"We are happily free at the North from the fearful crime that so justly excites the Southern people. We should, therefore, make allowances. more determined on terrible retribution | path. that will impress the brute minds of those guilty of the nameless horrors. The Southern Negroes must hunt down these wild human animals and cease to protect them. All accounts represent that this is the main question, if lynching is to be suppressed and race antagonisms prevented that make the innocent suffer with the guilty. It is not a matter, unfortunately, that is adjusted by law codes, or what we may call the teachings of civilization. It lets loose the wild animal existent in the this island. One shell, Drigg's patent, primitive man. It will do it anywhere. It is not a case of sections or states, but of human nature."

That is sensible and we would like for it to be read without prejudice by the Negroes of the South. As the Pittsburg Post points out, they have it in their power to do much to stop

## A Sheriff Shot.

Sheriff H. M. Tillis was dangerously and probably fatally shot by assassins Thursday evening. He was seated in the piazza of his residence at Gainesself the scenes being enacted in those ments which inspired the actors in that ville, Fla., with a young lady when two men emerged from a lot directly in front of the house, and one of them emptied the contents of both barrels of a shotgun at him. The shots took effect in preserved and slavery abolished, all are his shoulder and breast. Immediately ready to concede. That the victors after the shooting the men ran down won in honorable fight, no one will dis- the street, mounted horses and rode pute. But while this is manifest it is away. Some time ago Sheriff Tillis equally true that those who were force killed Brack Tillis, his nephew. There nately defeated were inspired by sincere | is a strong suspicion that the affair of devotion to principles conscientiously | Thursday evening grew out of that epibelieved to be just; that they fought sode. It is expected that relatives of with volor, equalled alone by those who | Brack Tillis will be arrested if they can

We get some very instructive "inside views" of the war in the Philippines from the letters of soldiers which occaof the Tennessee volunteers writes to day the richest nation on earth, the his brother in this country: "I don't know how many men, women and children the Tennessee boys did kill. They would not take any prisoners. One company was sent into headquarters with thirty prisoners, and got there with about a hundred chickens and no prisoners." "Nine-tenths of the army" in the islands, it is asserted, "are conducting the campaign on the lines indicated in this letter."

## Four Outlaws Killed.

Wednesday at Mayari, Cuba, an attempt was made by four outlaws to rescue the bandit chief Miguel Gonzales and five other bandits who were in the custody of the rural guards. The sentinel who detected the attempt fired. wounding one of the outlaws. The guards rushed to the assistance of the sentry and a sharp fight ensued, all the would-be rescuers being killed. Two oners have since been removed to Bar-

## Barrett Pardoned.

Charles P. Barrett, who was convicted in Charleston last July for violating Tillman's Private Secretary.

## Mr. Stackhouse having been appointed

over injustice, of humanity over cruel- paymaster in the navy has resigned as Col. Funston of the Twentieth Kan- she returned for valuables belonging to patch stating that the postmaster generated and Porto Rico by the steamer Crook have passed away and the nations of The senator will appoint his son, B. R. he prepares himself to do the work. Missionary Cyclist Killed.

A dispatch from Allahabad says Dr.

erans.

Kellogg an American Presbyterian mis-

ORUEL, CRUEL WAR.

There is at least one man in the United States army who is out of place. His name is Burr Ellis and he hails from Frazier Valley, California. This valiant young soldier is in the Philippines and in a recent letter to a friend at home gives a glowing account of some of his performances there. We make the following extract from this Whenever a lynching occurs, doubtinteresting document as it appears in several California newspapers:

"They did not commence fighting

over here (Cavite) for several days af-

ter the war commenced. Dewey gave them until 9 o'clock one day to surrender, and that night they all left but a few out to their trenches, and those that they left burned up the town, and when the town commenced burning the troops were ordered in as far as possible and said kill all we could find. and I pulled my old Long Tom to my shoulder and left him to burn with the e Pittsburg Post:

I know of, and one most that I am al"The number of crimes of this charmost sure of—I shot in shots at him acter is not known. For obvious rea- running and knocked him down, and sons they are kept secret in mercy to that evening the boys out in front of the helpless victims. A few years ago our trenches now found one with his a Georgia bishop printed in the 'North arm shot off at the shoulder and dead

American Review, a paper setting as h—. I had lots of fun that morn-forth that some 250 cases had come ing. There were five jumped out of within his knowledge in a certain limit | the brush and cut one of the Iowa band of time. The worst part of it is that boys, and we killed every one of them, the ruffians are protected, hidden and and I was sent back to quarters in the aided to escape by Negroes who have hurry. Came very near getting a courtno sympathy with their crime. This martial, but the colonel said he had heard that I had done excellent work, and he laughed and said: 'There's be no betterment of the barbarism and | good stuff in that man,' and told me not to leave any more without orders. Well, John, there will always be trouble here with the natives unless they annihilate all of them as fast as they come to them."

We have seen several letters from American soldiers in the Philippines in which the writers gloat over the slaughter of Filipinos even after they had surrendered, but for jubilant brutality Burr Ellis goes to the head of the list. As we have remarked, he is in the wrong army. His place would seem to men are assailed, manhood becomes be with a gang of Apaches on the war Hilton Head Shelled.

this line in the south. They are getting the very newest machinery; their hands A letter from Hilton Head, S. C., to work probably somewhat longer hours, the Savannah Morning News gives startand perhaps for a little lower wages. ling information about the shelling of The southern people seem to be entirely satisfied with home labor, and evince that island. The writer, "T. I." says: "The double turret monitor Amno desire for immigration. The farmphitrite, U. S. N., has been at target practice in Broad river for the last few ers throughout the State are getting better markets for their produces, redays. We have no objections to their ceiving a large per cent. of the \$6,000,practicing with shot, if they wouldn't 000 paid to the mill haads. This ensend so many shells in the direction of courages the keeping of dairy cows, the feeding of hogs and the raising of manufactured by William Cramp & chickens to supply the demand of the Sons' S. and E. B. company, two inches factory people in villages. in diameter, seven inches long, weigh-Mr. Wilson said the tobacco indusing three and one-quarter pounds, try has been taken hold of and is makstruck right near the house used by the ing good progress. The people are United States artil'ery and hospital studying this plant and its products, in corps detachment, but failed to exorder to ascertain how they can produce plode. Another landed about threequarters of a mile inland on the field of Ben Green, a citizen and resident of this place, exploding, frightening him

you will give the captain a few words to

be more careful in the future and don't

The New Medical Examiners.

Governor Ellerbe, carrying out the

desires of the State Medical society, at

Harris Springs, Wednesday appointed

the following physicians and surgeons

members of the state board of medical

examiners, all being commissioned for

two years, save Dr. Bratton, whose

commission holds for one year, he filling a vecancy occasioned by the death

Third District-Dr. O. B. Mayer,

Forth District-Dr. T. E. Nott, Jr.

Fifth District-Dr. R. A. Bratton.

Sixth District-Dr. J. L. Napier,

Seventh District-Dr. S. C. Baker,

Pressley's Parlors.

Mr. D. A. Pressley, of Columbia, who represents the Ludden & Bates

Southern Music House, has just fitted

up his exhibition parlors. Here may

be found specimens of the standard in-

struments which he handles-Mathu-

shek pianos, Mason & Hamlin and

Sterling Organs. These are first-class

instruments of established reputation.

Mr. Pressley invites lovers of music

and admirers of high grade instruments

to give him a call. He stands ready,

also, to give prompt attention to all

inquiries addressed to him by mail.

See advertisement in another column.

They Will be Welcome.

of Dr. W. F. Streit:

Charleston.

Blackville.

Newberry.

Yorkville.

Blenheim.

Sumter.

Spartanburg.

First District-Dr.

put so many rookies behind the guns.'

it more profitably. The individual farmers are giving attention to the production of fine horses, such as bring big prices, not only at pretty badly, but fortunately didn't do home, but in foreign countries gaited any further damage. He says he horses, hunted horses, fine carriage wouldn not like to stop those things horses. The southern people have a with some vital part of his anatomy! taste along this line and will certainly Another one landed in front of Henry succeed. Wiley's house, where his two children There are not enough dairy cows in were playing. No damage amounting to anything is done yet, but we hope

the State, of course, but encouraging progress is being made in that direction also, the secretary said. They have some as fine dairy cows as are to be found anywhere. They make as fine butter as is to be found in the north.

not quite realized that it is peculiarly their privilege to furnish early spring lambs for the northern markets. where they sell at a very high price. 'The conditions in the South are entirely favorable to the production of the

producer of the bacon hog, however, Second District-Dr. L. C. Stephens, disposes of the animal sooner, at a younger age. "As soon as the Southern people give attention to the dairy industry

there will be a great increase in its pro-The secretary made a point of im-pressing upon the people of the State

to produce grass for the colt and the dairy cow, the mutton sheep and the Great progress has been made, he said at the agricultural college. They

last two years has been conducting nation-wide experiments to ascertain whether the people of the United States can produce their own sugar from their own sugar beets. The matter has gone so far that the secretary has no doubt whatever of the success of the industry. About a score of mills were running last fall, another score is being built, and in time complete success will come and the \$100,000 now paid out for sugar

Gov. Ellerbe has promptly granted a requisition from Camp 1094, United Confederate veterans, of Augusta, Ga., of which C. A. Withers is captain commander, to enter and travel through this State as an armed military organization on the occasion of the reunion in Charleston. This camp of old pendent of all other sources. soldiers alway goes on parade wear-

ing Confeder a gray uniforms and (arrying their arms. They never fail to attract great attention at the annual reunions of the United Confederate vet-

"They keep sheep in the South, but not enough," said he. "They have

bacon hog. The people in the great corn belt of the Mississippi valley want a market for their corn and feed the hog as long as he will make any gain. The

the wisdom of increasing their pastures, and of setting their wood locks to work

are doing work there that is probably not being done anywhere else. The department of agriculture for the

will be saved and kept at home. The secretary is also sure now that

the people of the latitude of South Carolina can produce all the tea needed by the American people, just as he was sure, two years ago, that the sugar needed for home consumption could be produced from the sugar beet, inde-Comparative Losses in War-

A memorandum has been prepared at the wardepartment comparing the losses in the Spanish war with the first year of the civil war. The aggregate strength of troops employed during the war with Calhoun's Letters. Spain was approximately 275,000, covtion has written to Governor Ellerbe April, 1899, inclusive. During this asking for copies of letters of John C. time the deaths from all causes were Calhoun to governors of the state. The 6,190, or 2 1 per cent, The mean sionary, while on a cycling tour in the association wants to include them in a strength for the civil war was 276.371.